10. (NEW) A network architecture of telecommunications networks, each including at least one subjacent physical network, comprising:

network elements of the telecommunications networks for provision of network functions and network services of the at least one subjacent physical network, service provision of the at least one subjacent physical network being guaranteed for at least one user, and distribution of physical resources of the at least one subjacent physical network and provision of existing services being possible in such a way that the data and telecommunications services associated with the individual users can be processed and used independently and efficiently; and

an additional layer of network elements between the subjacent physical networks, including system-independent interfaces using a uniform logical interface to make available network functions of different subjacent physical sub-networks.

11. (NEW) The architecture as claimed in claim 10, wherein control of the network functions of the different subjacent physical sub-networks is taken over by a distributed operating system.

12. (NEW) The architecture as claimed in claim 11, wherein the uniform logical interface also provides function invocations for function classes, which are converted into at least one of sub-network-specific messages and commands and are forwarded to suitable network elements of the different subjacent physical sub-networks, and can be processed or carried out there.

13. (NEW) The architecture as claimed in claim 12, wherein dynamic integration of new network elements is enabled by a new network element registering network element information with a previously registered network element, which stores the network element information and further distributes the network element information to other network elements.